

Converting Colors

YIQ(199.0060, -55.1450,
-63.4090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090)
contains.

YIQ(199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(199.0060, -55.1450,
-63.4090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BFF98
RGB	107, 255, 152
RGB Percent	42%, 100%, 60%
CMY	0.5808, 0.0000, 0.4040
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	138°, 100%, 71%
HSV	138°, 58%, 100%
XYZ	47.4752, 76.9051, 42.0325
YIQ	199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

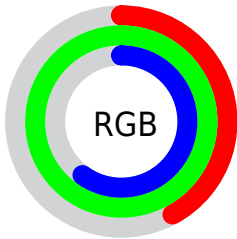
Format	Color
RYB	107, 220, 255
Decimal	7077784
CIELab	90.28, -61.38, 37.61
CIELCh	90, 71.986, 148.501
Yxy	76.9051, 0.2853, 0.4621
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285267864 (0xFF6BFF98)
YUV	199.0060, -23.1740, -80.6893
Hunter-Lab	87.6955, -56.8336, 32.9692

Details

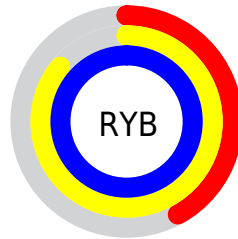
The YIQ color **199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF99**. A complement of this color would be **162.9940, 55.1450, 63.4090**, and the grayscale version is **199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.8140, -35.8480, -33.1600**, and **135.7100, -68.9910, -65.7830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189.1800, -64.8630, -74.5190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208.5330, -46.0230, -52.5110**.

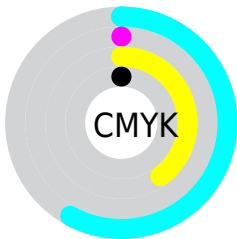
Distribution



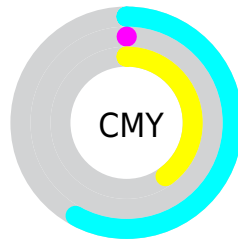
- Red (42%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 199.0060,
-55.1450, -63.4090

■ 199.0060,
-55.1450, -63.4090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 168.7390,
-58.7670, -63.8470

■ 223.8140,
-35.8480, -33.1600

■ 135.7100,
-68.9910, -65.7830

■ 236.0900,
-27.2770, -17.7810

■ 107.6390,
-70.2290, -65.3730

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 89.0540, -55.1000,
-58.7160

■ 70.2410, -39.3290,
-52.6810

■ 52.2430, -24.4750,
-46.5470

■ 37.5680, -17.6000,

-33.4720

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 199.0060,
-55.1450, -63.4090

■ 199.0060,
-55.1450, -63.4090

■ 189.1800,
-64.8630, -74.5190

■ 208.5330,
-46.0230, -52.5110

■ 179.6530,
-73.9850, -85.4170

■ 218.2450,
-35.9840, -41.7120

■ 169.9410,
-84.0240, -96.2160

■ 227.7720,
-26.8620, -30.8140

■ 160.4140,
-93.1460, -107.1140

■ 237.5980,
-17.1440, -19.7040

■ 158.5770,
-95.1630, -109.1070

■ 247.1250, -8.0220,
-8.8060

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



213.1400, 20.8710, -53.3770



199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090



174.8790, -141.0660, -64.6340

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090



181.9540, -118.1470, -33.9470



196.6060, 51.4400, 14.8960

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090



162.9940, 55.1450, 63.4090

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



200.3630, 31.2160, 40.0160



199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090



219.3160, -6.1010, 16.9630

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090



176.9940, -151.1550, -52.4910



212.7360, 19.8000, 37.6560



204.4240, 62.4950, -14.7610

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090



178.7550, -151.9800, -54.0600



212.7360, 19.8000, 37.6560



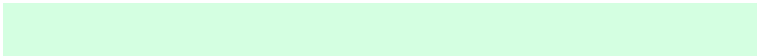
196.1790, 45.7530, 24.3530

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090



238.7230, -15.9980, -18.4460



224.9720, 21.2840, -55.3560



118.1740, -9.7180, -11.1100



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090



187.6420, -66.2840, -76.3000



207.3280, -78.5780, -40.7060



123.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550



118.7290, -71.1430, -81.8550



39.7340, -23.6990, -27.5630

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



162.9940, 55.1450, 63.4090



144.3580, 66.2840, 76.3000



154.6720, 78.5780, 40.7060



119.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



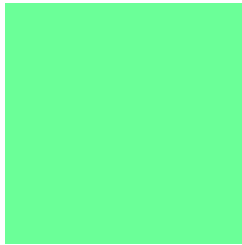
72.2710, 71.1430, 81.8550



24.1520, 24.0200, 27.2520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090.



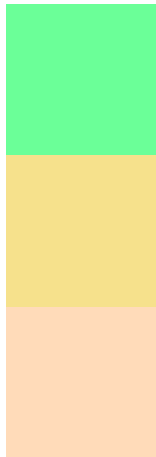
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090.

-63.4090.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090

Protanopia

221.5890, 39.8010, -21.9830

Deuteranopia

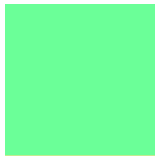
225.8880, 32.3700, -2.9420



Tritanopia

216.9040, -52.8160, -11.9840

Trichromacy



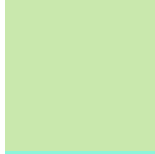
Original Color

199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090



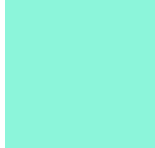
Protanomaly

213.2530, 5.0960, -37.3040



Deuteranomaly

216.0050, 0.4630, -24.9210



Tritanomaly

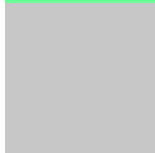
210.5270, -53.9130, -30.6570

Monochromacy



Original Color

199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090



Achromatopsia

199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

198.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(107, 255, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 255, 152)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(107, 255, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 255, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(107, 255, 152) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 255, 152) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 255, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 255, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 255, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 255,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 199.0060, -55.1450, -63.4090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 255, 152) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
255, 152) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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